

## TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Semiconductor Device with Reduced Current Consumption in Standby State

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### 5 Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to semiconductor devices and to a technique of reducing a source-drain leakage current and a gate leakage current flowing in a circuit block. More specifically, the present invention relates to a reduction of current consumption in a standby state of a  
10 semiconductor device having therein a dynamic semiconductor memory device which requires refresh.

### Description of the Background Art

Recently, as personal digital assistants have widely been used, a semiconductor memory device is required to have a smaller size and lower power consumption. The semiconductor memory device is often employed by being integrated on one chip with a microcomputer and a large-scale logic circuit. An integrated circuit on which such various large-scale circuits are mounted to implement system-on-chip is herein referred to as system LSI.  
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A conventional structure of a semiconductor memory device is first described before discussion on the reduction in supply current consumption of the system LSI.  
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Fig. 35 is a schematic block diagram showing a structure of a conventional semiconductor memory device 1000.

Referring to Fig. 35, semiconductor memory device 1000 includes an external clock signal input terminal 1116 receiving externally supplied complementary clock signals ext.CLK and ext./CLK, clock input buffers 1084 and 1085 buffering the clock signals supplied to external clock signal input terminal 1116, an internal control clock signal generating circuit 1118 receiving respective outputs of clock input buffers 1084 and 1085 to generate internal clock signal int.CLK, and a mode decoder 1120 receiving an external control signal supplied to an external control signal input terminal 1110 via input buffers 1012-1020 which operate according to internal clock signal int.CLK.  
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External control signal input terminal 1110 receives clock enable signal CKE, chip select signal /CS, row address strobe signal /RAS, column address strobe signal /CAS and write control signal /WE.

Clock enable signal CKE is used to allow a control signal to be input to the chip. If this signal is not activated, input of the control signal is not permitted and semiconductor memory device 1000 does not accept signal input from the outside.

Chip select signal /CS is used for determining whether a command signal is input or not. When this signal is activated (at L level), a command is identified according to a combination of levels of other control signals at a rising edge of the clock signal.

Mode decoder 1120 outputs an internal control signal for controlling an operation of an internal circuit of semiconductor memory device 1000 according to these external control signals. Mode decoder 1120 outputs, as internal control signals, signal ROWA, signal COLA, signal ACT, signal PC, signal READ, signal WRITE, signal APC and signal SR.

Signal ROWA indicates that row-related access is made, signal COLA indicates that column-related access is made, and signal ACT is used to instruct that a word line is activated.

Signal PC specifies a precharge operation to end a row-related circuit operation. Signal READ instructs a column-related circuit to perform a reading operation, and signal WRITE instructs the column-related circuit to perform a writing operation.

Signal APC specifies an auto precharge operation. When the auto precharge operation is designated, a precharge operation is automatically started simultaneously with the end of a burst cycle. Signal SR designates a self refresh operation. When the self refresh operation starts, a self refresh timer operates. After a certain time passes, a word line is activated and the refresh operation starts.

Semiconductor memory device 1000 further includes a self refresh timer 1054 which starts its operation when a self refresh mode is designated by signal SR and then designates activation of a word line, i.e., start of the refresh operation when a certain time passes, and a refresh address counter

1056 for generating a refresh address according to an instruction from self refresh timer 1054.

Semiconductor memory device 1000 further includes a reference potential input terminal 1022 receiving signal VREF which is to be used as a reference for determining whether an input signal has H or L level, a mode register 1046 holding an address signal supplied via an address signal input terminal 1112 as well as information regarding a predetermined operation mode, for example, information regarding burst length according to a combination of external control signals described above, a row address latch 1250 receiving address signals via address input buffers 1032-1038 operating according to internal clock signal int.CLK2 to hold, when a row address is input, the input row address, a column address latch 1550 receiving address signals A0-A12 to hold, when a column address is input, this column address, a multiplexer 1058 receiving respective outputs from refresh address counter 1056 and row address latch 1250 to select the output from row address latch 1250 in the normal operation and select the output from refresh address counter 1056 in the self refresh operation and accordingly output the selected one, and a row predecoder 1136 receiving an output from multiplexer 1058 to predecode a row address.

Semiconductor memory device 1000 further includes a burst address counter 1060 generating an internal column address according to burst length data from mode register 1046 based on the column address held in column address latch 1550, a column predecoder 1134 receiving an output of burst address counter 1060 to predecode a corresponding column address, a bank address latch 1052 receiving bank addresses BA0-BA2 supplied to an address input terminal via input buffers 1040-1044 which operate according to internal clock signal int.CLK, and a bank decoder 1122 receiving an output of bank address latch 1052 to decode a bank address.

The address signal supplied to address signal input terminal 1112 is also used for writing data in the mode register by a combination of any bits when operation mode information is written into the mode register. For example, burst length BL, value of CAS latency CL and the like are designated by a combination of a predetermined number of bits of an

address signal.

Bank address signals BA0-BA2 designate an access bank in each of the row-related access and the column-related access. Specifically, in the row-related access and the column-related access each, bank address signals BA0-BA2 supplied to address signal input buffers 1040-1044 are taken by bank address latch 1052 and then decoded by bank decoder 1122 to be transmitted to each memory array block (bank).

In addition, semiconductor memory device 1000 includes memory array blocks 100a-100g respectively serving as banks 0-7 each for an independent reading/writing operation, a row decoder 1244 for selecting a row (word line) in a corresponding bank according to respective outputs from bank decoder 1122 and row predecoder 1136, a column decoder 1242 for selecting a column (bit line pair) in a corresponding bank according to an output from column predecoder 1134, an I/O port 1266 supplying data read from a selected memory cell in a selected bank to a global I/O bus G-I/O in reading operation and supplying write data transmitted by bus G-I/O to a corresponding bank in writing operation, a data input/output circuit 1086 holding externally supplied write data and supplying it to bus G-I/O in a writing operation and holding read data transmitted by bus G-I/O in a reading operation, and bidirectional input/output buffers 1072-1082 for transmitting input/output data DQ0-DQ31 between data input/output circuit 1086 and data input/output terminal 1070.

Bidirectional input/output buffers 1072-1082 operate in synchronization with the internal clock signal according to operation mode data held in mode register 1046.

Fig. 36 illustrates power supply potential applied from the outside to a conventional system LSI.

Referring to Fig. 36, the system LSI includes a chip CH on which a logic portion LG and a DRAM portion MEM are mounted. The DRAM portion includes a power supply generating circuit VGEN1 generating boosted potential VPP and a power supply generating circuit VGEN2 generating substrate potential VBB.

Logic portion LG receives supply potential LVDDH of 3.3V applied

from the outside via a terminal T50 and potential LVDDL of 1.5V applied via a terminal T51. DRAM portion MEM receives supply potential DVDDH of 3.3V applied from the outside via a terminal T52 and supply potential DVDDL of 1.5V applied via a terminal T53.

5 Japanese Patent Laying-Open No. 11-150193 is a reference disclosing a reduction in current consumption in a standby state.

In such a system LSI, in order to cut supply current consumption in the standby state while data stored in a memory cell of DRAM portion MEM is maintained, supply potentials LVDDH and LVDDL applied to logic portion LG are set at 0V to stop power supply current from being applied.  
10 In this way, current consumption in logic portion LG in the standby state is reduced.

15 Preferably personal digital assistants and the like can be operated by a battery as long as possible. In order to achieve this, power consumption of the system LSI should be reduced as much as possible.

The DRAM portion included in the system LSI requires a refresh operation even in the standby state in order to preserve data stored in a memory cell. The refresh operation is carried out in every one cycle at regular intervals, or all of memory cells are successively refreshed and this successive refresh is carried out at regular intervals. In any case, during the period in which the refresh operation is performed, any circuit operation is carried out in the DRAM portion, which accompanies leakage current upon activation of a transistor. The leakage current in operation and in a standby state increases as the thickness of the gate insulating film of an employed MOS transistor is decreased in order to accelerate the speed of operation and to lower the power supply potential. As a result, current consumption of the entire device increases.  
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Fig. 37 illustrates a power supply potential applied to peripheral circuitry of DRAM portion MEM shown in Fig. 36.

30 Referring to Figs. 36 and 37, power supply potential DVDDL applied to DRAM portion MEM is provided to a clock control unit 1402, a row-related command control unit 1404, a column-related command control unit 1406, a row-related address control unit 1408, a bank address control unit

1410, a column-related address control unit 1412, an input/output data-related control unit 1414 and a self refresh-related control unit 1416.

Supply potential DVDDL is also applied from the outside to the peripheral circuitry except for the memory array portion shown in Fig. 36 in the

5 conventional device. For this reason, a considerable leakage current of transistor, for example, a gate leakage current, a source-drain leakage current and the like, is generated in the standby state in any circuit which is unnecessary in the refresh operation, for example, input/output data-related control unit 1414 and the like.

10 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One object of the present invention is to provide a semiconductor device having a power down mode which enables power supply current to be consumed less while information stored in a DRAM portion is preserved in a standby state.

15 In summary, the present invention according to one aspect is a semiconductor device having operation modes of a first mode and a second mode with reduced current consumption relative to that of the first mode, including a main power supply line, a sub power supply line, a first switch circuit and an internal circuit. The first switch circuit connects the sub power supply line to the main power supply line in the first mode and disconnects the sub power supply line from the main power supply line in the second mode. The internal circuit operates according to an input signal in the first mode and enters a standby state in the second mode. The internal circuit includes a first field-effect transistor having a gate insulating film with a predetermined thickness and kept in a non-conductive state in the second mode and a second field-effect transistor connected to the main power supply line, having a gate insulating film with a thickness greater than the predetermined thickness and kept in a conductive state in the second mode.

20 25 30 A semiconductor device according to another aspect of the present invention has operation modes of a first mode and a second mode with reduced current consumption relative to that of the first mode, and includes first to third internal circuits and a transmission gate. The first internal

circuit is provided with a power supply potential in the first and second modes. The second internal circuit is activated in the first mode and includes at least one field-effect transistor of a first type. The transmission gate connects an output of the second internal circuit to an input node of the 5 first internal circuit in the first mode and disconnects the output from the input node in the second mode, and includes a field-effect transistor of a second type having a gate insulating film thicker than that of the field-effect transistor of the first type. The third internal circuit includes at least one field-effect transistor of the second type, is activated in the second mode and drives the input node.

A semiconductor device according to still another aspect of the present invention has operation modes of a self-refresh mode and a normal mode and includes a memory array and first and second internal circuits. The first internal circuit includes at least one field-effect transistor of a first 15 type, is activated in the normal mode and inactivated in the self-refresh mode. The second internal circuit includes at least one field-effect transistor of a second type having a gate insulating film thicker than that of the field-effect transistor of the first type and is activated in the self-refresh mode.

20 A semiconductor device according to a further aspect of the present invention includes a signal line precharged to a first potential in a standby state and first and second field-effect transistors. The first field-effect transistor couples the signal line to a second potential different from the first potential. The second field-effect transistor couples the signal line to the first potential in the standby state and has a gate insulating film thicker than that of the first field-effect transistor.

25 A chief advantage of the present invention is accordingly that the current consumption can be reduced by providing the thicker gate insulating film to the transistor activated in the power down mode and stopping the operation of the peripheral circuitry in the power down mode.

30 The foregoing and other objects, features, aspects and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description of the present invention when taken in conjunction with the

accompanying drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a schematic block diagram showing a structure of a semiconductor device 1 according to a first embodiment of the invention.

5 Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing a structure of a refresh control unit 132 in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a circuit diagram illustrating a hierarchical power supply structure.

10 Fig. 4 is a waveform chart illustrating an operation of a circuit having the hierarchical power supply structure shown in Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a block diagram showing a first example of an address counter 312 in Fig. 2.

Fig. 6 is an operation waveform chart illustrating an operation of address counter 312 shown in Fig. 5.

15 Fig. 7 is a block diagram showing a structure of an address counter 312a which is a modification of address counter 312.

Fig. 8 is an operation waveform chart illustrating an operation of address counter 312a in Fig. 7.

20 Fig. 9 illustrates that power supply is externally provided to a semiconductor device according to a second embodiment.

Fig. 10 shows a structure in which power supply potential is applied to an internal circuit of a DRAM portion shown in Fig. 9.

Fig. 11 illustrates a first example of grouping peripheral circuits PCKT1 and PCKT2 shown in Fig. 10.

25 Fig. 12 illustrates a second example of grouping peripheral circuits.

Fig. 13 illustrates a third example of grouping peripheral circuits.

Fig. 14 is a schematic showing a structure of a memory array.

Fig. 15 illustrates a structure of a boundary portion inactivating an I/O line used for writing operation by stopping power supply.

30 Fig. 16 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of a flip-flop 1172a in Fig. 15.

Fig. 17 illustrates that power supply is applied preceding and following a read amplifier 1154 in Fig. 14.

Fig. 18 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of read amplifier 1154 and an equalize circuit 528 in Fig. 17.

Fig. 19 is a block diagram illustrating that transistors having a high threshold and a transistor with a thick gate insulating film are used for particular blocks for the purpose of reducing power consumption of a refresh-control-related portion.

Fig. 20 is a circuit diagram showing a circuit structure for multiplexing an address in a normal operation and an address in a self refresh.

Fig. 21 is a circuit diagram showing a second structure for multiplexing addresses.

Fig. 22 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of a level converting circuit.

Fig. 23 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of a selection circuit 620 in Fig. 21.

Fig. 24 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of a first level converting circuit 660 for level converting from 1.5V to 3.3V.

Fig. 25 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of a level converting circuit 680 as a second example of level conversion.

Fig. 26 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of a level converting circuit 710 as a third example of level conversion.

Fig. 27 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of a column selection line fixing circuit 730.

Fig. 28 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of a column selection line fixing circuit 740 as a second example for fixing a column selection line.

Fig. 29 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of a column selection line fixing circuit 757 as a third example for fixing a column selection line.

Fig. 30 is a block diagram showing a structure of a semiconductor device 800 according to a third embodiment.

Fig. 31 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of a DRAM power supply circuit 810 in Fig. 30.

Fig. 32 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of a clock/reset control circuit 806 in Fig. 30.

Fig. 33 is an operation waveform chart illustrating a power down mode of the DRAM portion of the semiconductor device in Fig. 30.

Fig. 34 is a waveform chart illustrating an operation of returning from the power down mode in Fig. 33 to an operation mode.

5 Fig. 35 is a schematic block diagram showing a structure of a conventional semiconductor memory device 1000.

Fig. 36 illustrates supply potential applied from the outside to the conventional system LSI.

10 Fig. 37 illustrates power supply potential applied to a peripheral circuit of DRAM portion MEM in Fig. 36.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Embodiments of the present invention are hereinafter described in conjunction with the drawings.

##### First Embodiment

15 Fig. 1 is a schematic block diagram showing a structure of a semiconductor device 1 according to the first embodiment of the invention.

Referring to Fig. 1, semiconductor device 1 includes a large-sized logic portion 2 coupled to a group of external pin terminals PG to carry out designated processing, and a DRAM portion 4 coupled to logic portion 2 via internal interconnection to store data required by logic portion 2. Logic portion 2 outputs to DRAM portion 4, clock signals CLK and /CLK, control signals CKE, /CS, /RAS, /CAS, and /WE, reference potential Vref for taking data in, row address signals RA0-RA12, column address signals CA0-CA10, and bank address signals BA0-BA2. Logic portion 2 and DRAM portion 4 transmit and receive data signals DQ0-DQ31.

25 If logic portion 2 and DRAM portion 4 are integrated on one chip, it is easier to increase the number of signal lines for data transmission compared with a logic portion and a DRAM portion mounted on separate chips. Therefore, the structure in Fig. 1 does not have so-called address pin multiplexing and has separate lines for column address and row address transmitted from the logic portion to the DRAM portion.

30 DRAM portion 4 includes clock input buffers 50 and 52 buffering complementary clock signals CLK and /CLK supplied from logic portion 2,

an internal control clock signal generating circuit 118 receiving respective outputs of clock input buffers 50 and 52 to output internal clock signal int.CLK, input buffers 12-20 receiving control signals CKE, /CS, /RAS, /CAS and /WE according to internal clock signal int.CLK, and a mode decoder 120 receiving control signals via input buffers 12-20 to output an internal control signal for controlling an operation of an internal circuit.

Clock enable signal CKE is used for permitting input of a control signal to the chip. If the clock enable signal is not activated, input of the control signal is not allowed and DRAM portion 4 does not transmit and receive data to and from the logic portion.

Chip select signal /CS is used for determining if a command signal is supplied or not. During the period in which this signal is activated (L level), a command is identified according to a combination of levels of other control signals at the rising edge of the clock signal.

Mode decoder 120 outputs as internal control signals, for example, signal ROWA, signal COLA, signal ACT, signal PC, signal READ, signal WRITE, signal APC and signal SR.

Signal ROWA indicates that row-related access is made, signal COLA indicates that column-related access is made, and signal ACT is a signal for designating activation of a word line.

Signal PC specifies precharge operation to instruct that row-related circuit operation is completed. Signal READ instructs a column-related circuit to perform reading operation, and signal WRITE instructs a column-related circuit to perform writing operation.

Signal APC designates auto precharge operation. When the auto precharge operation is designated, precharge operation is automatically started simultaneously with the end of a burst cycle. Signal SR specifies self refresh operation. For example, when a combination of control signals designating a self refresh mode is supplied from the logic portion in a standby mode, the self refresh signal SR is generated. Accordingly, the self refresh operation is started, a self refresh timer operates, and a word line is activated after a certain time passes and accordingly the refresh operation is started.

DRAM portion 4 further receives reference potential VREF used as a reference for determining whether an input signal is H level or L level.

DRAM portion 4 further includes a mode register 122 holding information regarding a predetermined operation mode according to a combination of an address signal and a control signal supplied from the logic portion, for example, information regarding burst length, a row address latch 124 receiving and holding row address signals RA0-RA12 from the logic portion, a column address latch 126 receiving and holding column address signals CA0-CA10 supplied from the logic portion, a row predecoder 140 receiving an output from row address latch 124 to predecode a row address, a burst address counter 134 generating an internal column address according to data on the burst length from mode register 122 using as a reference the column address held in column address latch 126, a column predecoder 142 receiving an output from burst address counter 134 to predecode a corresponding column address, a bank address latch 128 receiving bank addresses BA0-BA2 supplied from the logic portion via input buffers 40-44 operating according to internal clock signal int.CLK to hold a designated bank address value, and a bank decoder 136 receiving an output of bank address latch 128 to decode a bank address.

Address signals supplied from the logic portion are used for writing data into the mode register according to a combination of several bits. For example, values of burst length BL, CAS latency CL and the like are designated according to a combination of a predetermined number of bits of an address signal.

Bank address signals BA0-BA2 designate respective access banks in row-related access and column-related access. Specifically, in each of the row-related access and the column-related access, bank address signals BA0-BA2 supplied from the logic portion 2 are taken by bank address latch 128, decoded by bank decoder 136 and thereafter transmitted to each memory array block (bank).

DRAM portion 4 further includes a refresh control unit 132 receiving an address signal from the logic portion and signal SR designating the self refresh mode to control the refresh, and a multiplexer 144 for switching

between a row-related control signal and a bank designation signal output from refresh control unit 132 and respective outputs of row predecoder 140 and bank decoder 136 according to signal SR.

DRAM portion 4 further includes memory array blocks 100a-100g serving as respective banks 0-7 where reading/writing operation can be performed separately, a row decoder 244 for selecting a row (word line) in a corresponding bank according to an output of multiplexer 144, a column predecoder 242 for selecting a column (bit line pair) in a corresponding bank according to an output of column predecoder 142, an I/O port 266 supplying data read from a selected memory cell in a selected bank to a global I/O bus G-I/O in reading operation and supplying write data transmitted by bus G-I/O to a corresponding bank in writing operation, a data input/output circuit 130 holding write data supplied from the outside to supply it to bus G-I/O in writing operation and holding read data transmitted by bus G-I/O in reading operation, and data input/output buffers 72-78 for transmitting and receiving input/output data DQ0-DQ31 between data input/output circuit 130 and logic portion 2.

DRAM portion 4 further includes a VDC circuit 138 receiving supply potential VDDH of 3.3V from the outside to output supply potential VDD2 of 2.0V for example.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing a structure of refresh control unit 132 shown in Fig. 1.

Referring to Fig. 2, refresh control unit 132 includes a timer 302 receiving self refresh signal SR from mode decoder 120 in Fig. 1 to measure a standby period of refresh when the mode is changed to self refresh mode, a trigger pulse generating circuit 304 outputting trigger pulse TRIG according to an output of timer 302, a cyclic timer 306 outputting cycle signal CYCLE determining a cycle of word line activation in refresh according to trigger pulse TRIG, an RAS clock generating circuit 308 outputting row-related operation reference clock signal RASCK according to cycle signal CYCLE, and a delay circuit 310 for control outputting signals EQ, MWL, SO and PC at predetermined timing using clock signal RASCK as a reference. Control delay circuit 310 outputs signals EQ, MWL, SO and PC when internal

enable signal IEN is activated.

Signal EQ indicates an equalize period of a bit line, signal MWL indicates an activation period of a main word line, signal SO indicates an activation period of a sense amplifier, and signal PC indicates a precharge period.

Refresh control unit 132 further includes an address counter 312 which is reset according to reset signal PON and self refresh reset signal SRRST when the power is made on, receives start address SADR and end address EADR from the logic portion, and increments an address according to clock signal RASCK. Address counter 312 outputs refresh address ReADR to the memory array and outputs timer reset signal TRST to timer 302 when one cycle of address count is completed.

Timer 302 in refresh control unit 132 is not required to operate speedily. Therefore, timer 302 is constituted of a transistor having a high threshold and has small leakage current even in operation. When the timer circuit portion detects time, trigger pulse TRIG is generated and address counter 312 starts its operation according to trigger signal TRIG. Address counter 312 is constituted of a transistor operating with a low threshold. However, in order to cut leakage current prior to detection of time by timer 302, a standby state is started by a reset signal. Address counter 312 employs hierarchical power supply structure described below and can reduce the leakage current in the standby state.

Fig. 3 is a circuit diagram illustrating the hierarchical power supply structure.

Referring to Fig. 3, five stages of inverters IV1-IV5 connected in series are shown as an internal circuit. Input signal IN supplied to the first stage inverter IV1 is at L level in a standby cycle. Inverters IV1-IV5 each include a P-channel MOS transistor PT and an N-channel MOS transistor NT. These MOS transistors PT and NT are low-threshold-voltage ( $L-V_{th}$ ) MOS transistors having a threshold voltage of a low absolute value.

For these inverters IV1-IV5, there are provided a main power supply line 321 receiving supply potential Vcc via a P-channel MOS transistor 315, a sub power supply line 323 coupled to main power supply line 321 via a P-

channel MOS transistor PQ for leakage cut, a main ground line 322 transmitting ground potential Vss via an N-channel MOS transistor 316, and a sub ground line 324 connected to main ground line 322 via an N-channel MOS transistor NQ for leakage cut. Leakage cut MOS transistors 5 PQ and NQ are constituted of respective MOS transistors each having an absolute value of the threshold voltage (M-Vth) greater than the absolute value of the threshold voltage of MOS transistors PT and NT.

MOS transistor PQ has its gate receiving control signal / $\phi$  and MOS transistor NQ has its gate receiving control signal  $\phi$ . Control signal  $\phi$  is at H level in an active cycle in which the internal circuit operates. Control signal  $\phi$  is at L level in a standby cycle in which the internal circuit is on standby. On the other hand, control signal / $\phi$  is at L level in the active cycle and at H level in the standby cycle.

Similarly, MOS transistor 315 has its gate receiving control signal / $\phi_m$  and MOS transistor 316 has its gate receiving control signal  $\phi_m$ . Control signal  $\phi_m$  is at H level in the active cycle and the standby cycle and at L level in a deep standby cycle. On the other hand, control signal / $\phi_m$  is at L level in the active cycle and the standby cycle and at H level in the deep standby cycle. Here, the deep standby cycle may alternatively be referred 10 to as deep power down mode which is often provided to a semiconductor device of which considerably low current consumption is required.

In each of inverters IV1, IV3, IV5 ... in the odd-numbered stages of the internal circuit, the source of P-channel MOS transistor PT is connected to main power supply line 321 and the source of N-channel MOS transistor 20 NT is connected to sub ground line 324. In inverters IV2, IV4 ... in the even-numbered stages, the source of P-channel MOS transistor PT is connected to sub power supply line 323 and the source of N-channel MOS transistor NT is connected to main ground line 322.

Furthermore, in order to reduce a gate-source leakage current in a 30 standby state, one of the transistors of each of inverters IV1-IV5 that is enclosed in the dotted circle in Fig. 3 has its gate insulating film which is made relatively thick. Specifically, for inverter IV1, the gate insulating film of P-channel MOS transistor PT connected to main power supply line

321 is made thick. Similarly, for inverters IV3 and IV5, the P-channel MOS transistor connected to main power supply line 321 has the gate insulating film which is made thick. On the other hand, for inverters IV2 and IV4, the N-channel MOS transistor connected to main ground line 322 has the gate insulating film which is made relatively thick.

In a standby state, input signal IN has L level and the transistors of inverters IV1-IV5 that are each enclosed in the dotted circle in Fig. 3 are turned on to enter a conductive state. At this time, the transistors in the conductive state each have the thicker gate insulating film than that of a normal transistor to reduce a gate leakage current thereby reducing current consumption in the standby state.

Fig. 4 is a waveform chart illustrating an operation of a circuit having the hierarchical power supply structure shown in Fig. 3.

Referring to Figs. 3 and 4, in the standby cycle, control signal  $\phi$  is at L level and control signal  $/\phi$  is at H level. Input signal IN is at L level. In this state, leakage cut MOS transistors PQ and NQ are in an off state.

Inverters IV1, IV3 and IV5 of the odd-numbered stages each have input signal IN at L level. Therefore, P-channel MOS transistor PT is in an on state while N-channel MOS transistor NT is in an off state. P-channel MOS transistor PT has its source connected to main power supply line 321 and N-channel MOS transistor NT has its source connected to sub ground line 324.

When P-channel MOS transistor PT is turned on and accordingly voltage of supply potential Vcc level on main power supply line 321 is transmitted to a corresponding output node (drain), the drain potential becomes equal to the source potential and no current flows.

On the other hand, N-channel MOS transistor NT receives a signal of L level at its gate and accordingly is turned off. In this state, when there is a potential difference of at least a certain value between the source coupled to the sub ground line and the drain, off-leakage current is generated. Sub ground line 324 is connected to main ground line 322 via leakage cut MOS transistor NQ having a relatively high threshold voltage M-Vth. Therefore, even if the off-leakage current flows from inverters IV1,

IV3 and IV5 ... to sub ground line 324, leakage cut MOS transistor NQ cannot discharge all of this off-leakage current. Consequently, voltage level SVss on sub ground line 324 becomes higher than ground potential Vss.

5 Potential SVss on sub ground line 324 is finally determined by a relation between the amount of leakage current discharged by leakage cut MOS transistor NQ and the amount of off-leakage current from the inverter stages included in the internal circuit. When potential SVss on sub ground line 324 becomes higher than ground potential Vss, the portion between the  
10 gate and source of N-channel MOS transistor NT in each of inverters IV1, IV3, IV5 ... of the odd-numbered stages is set into an inverse-bias state. Then, the off-leakage current is further reduced.

In inverters IV2, IV4 ... of the even-numbered stages, the input signal has H level. In these inverters IV2, IV4 ... of the even-numbered  
15 stages, the source of P-channel MOS transistor PT is connected to sub power supply line 323 and the source of N-channel MOS transistor NT is connected to main ground line 322. In inverters IV2, IV4 ... of the even-numbered stages, the N-channel MOS transistor has the same source and drain corresponding to ground potential Vss level. In the P-channel MOS  
20 transistor PT, off-leakage current is generated even in the nonconductive state.

Between main power supply line 321 and sub power supply line 323, leakage cut MOS transistor PQ having a relatively large absolute value ( $M \cdot V_{th}$ ) of the threshold voltage is provided. The amount of leakage current from main power supply line 321 to sub power supply line 323 is determined  
25 by leakage cut MOS transistor PQ, and voltage SVcc on sub power supply line 323 drops lower than the level of supply potential Vcc. The voltage level of SVcc on sub power supply line 323 is finally determined by a relation between the leakage current supplied from leakage cut MOS transistor PQ and the amount of off-leakage current in inverters IV2, IV4 ... of the even-numbered stages. When voltage SVcc becomes lower than supply potential  
30 Vcc, in inverters IV2, IV4 ... of the even-numbered stages, the portion between the gate and source of P-channel MOS transistor PT is set into

reverse-bias state and the off-leakage current is further reduced.

In the active cycle, control signal  $\phi$  has H level and control signal  $/\phi$  has L level, leakage cut MOS transistors PQ and NQ are turned on, main power supply line 321 is connected to sub power supply line 323, and main ground line 322 is connected to sub ground line 324.

Accordingly, voltage SVcc on sub power supply line 323 has the level of supply potential Vcc and potential SVss on sub ground line 324 has the level of ground potential Vss. In this active cycle, input signal IN appropriately changes according to the operating state. MOS transistors of inverters IV1-IV5 ... constituting the internal circuit are each a MOS transistor having a low threshold voltage and thus operate at a high speed. Current-supply capability of leakage cut MOS transistors PQ and NQ is set at a large value for ensuring the operation of this internal circuit.

In the standby cycle, for the purpose of further reducing the leakage current, switches controlled by signals  $\phi_m$  and  $/\phi_m$  are provided to the power supply line and the ground line, respectively, to power off the entire circuit block. This power-off state is referred to as a deep standby state. In the deep standby state, the gate leakage current can completely be eliminated from the transistors having a relatively thin gate insulating film as well.

The hierarchical structure described above is thus realized by providing a main power supply line and a sub power supply line as supply lines and a main ground line and a sub ground line as ground lines. In this way, the impedance of supply line/ground line is increased to reduce the leakage current in the standby cycle, while the impedance of supply line/ground line is decreased in the active cycle in order to achieve a high speed operation by MOS transistors having a low threshold voltage in the internal circuit. Address counter 312 in Fig. 2 can have such a hierarchical power supply structure so as to implement a semiconductor device having reduced current consumption in the standby period in which no refresh is performed in the power down mode and operates at a high speed in the refresh.

Further, in the deep standby cycle, the gate leakage current can be eliminated through complete power-off by means of a switch transmitting

VCC and VSS in any circuit block except for a circuit in operation like a DRAM.

In the standby period in which self refresh is carried out, MOS transistors PQ and NQ are turned off, substrate potential is made lower than the source potential of the transistor to further reduce the leakage current so that further reduction of the leakage current is realized. The leakage current can further be reduced by decreasing current supplied to a common source line of a sense amplifier in the memory array.

Fig. 5 is a block diagram showing a first example of address counter 312 in Fig. 2.

Referring to Fig. 5, address counter 312 includes a latch circuit 332 receiving and holding start address SADR from the logic portion, a latch circuit 334 receiving and holding end address EADR supplied from the logic portion, and a counter 336 performing count-up operation according to clock signal RASCK from RAS clock generating circuit 308 in Fig. 2, outputs refresh address ReADR0, and outputs timer reset signal TRST at the end of one cycle of refresh addresses.

Address counter 312 further includes a comparison circuit 338 comparing refresh address ReADR0 output from counter 336 with start address SADR held by latch circuit 332 to activate an output when refresh address ReADR0 is equal to or greater than start address SADR, a comparison circuit 340 comparing refresh address ReADR0 with end address EADR held by latch circuit 334 to activate an output when refresh address ReADR0 is equal to or smaller than end address EADR, an AND circuit 342 receiving respective outputs of comparison circuits 338 and 340 to output internal enable signal IEN, and a buffer circuit 344 receiving refresh address ReADR0 to output refresh address ReADR to the row decoder of the memory array when enable signal IEN is activated.

Fig. 6 is an operation waveform chart illustrating an operation of address counter 312 shown in Fig. 5.

Referring to Figs. 5 and 6, preceding input of a command at time t1, the DRAM portion is instructed by the logic portion to perform refresh before transition to power down mode. After time t1, internal clock signal CLK is

fixed at L level according to decreasing of supply voltage of the logic portion and clock signal supplied to the DRAM portion is inactivated.

At time t1, a command determined by a combination of control signals /CS, /RAS, /CAS and /WE specifies a power down mode.

5 In the system LSI including therein the DRAM, input of an address from the outside is unnecessary. Therefore, even if the number of bits of an address signal supplied to the DRAM portion from the logic portion increases, the number of external terminals is not increased. Therefore, there is no need to employ so-called address pin multiplexing and a row

10 address and a column address are transmitted by separate lines.

A start address and an end address for designating a region to be refreshed are supplied from the logic circuit. In refresh, designation of a column address is unnecessary. The logic circuit thus supplies a refresh start address as row address signals RADD0-RADDn and supplies a refresh end address as column address signals CADD0-CADDn. Refresh is performed between the start address and the end address and no refresh operation is carried out for other addresses and they are skipped. These addresses may be specified by a bank address for example.

The refresh start address SADR and refresh end address EADR are supplied from the logic portion to the DRAM portion when the logic portion uses the DRAM portion, prior to the power down mode, by recognizing a memory region where information should be held in transition to the power down mode. At time t1, when the refresh start address and the refresh end address are held in latch circuits 332 and 334 in address counter 312 of the DRAM portion, supply of the power supply voltage to the logic portion is stopped to reduce power consumption.

When self refresh signal SR is input from mode decoder 120 in Fig. 1 to refresh control unit 132, a reference clock is generated by a ring oscillator contained in timer 302 in Fig. 2, transition to power down mode occurs after refresh in the normal operation and the standby period from the transition to the following refresh operation is measured.

At time t2, timer 302 supplies a predetermined output because that it is a predetermined time and accordingly trigger pulse generating circuit

304 outputs trigger pulse TRIG. Cyclic timer 306 then outputs cycle signal CYCLE in a period corresponding to the refresh cycle and accordingly clock signal RASCK is input to address counter 312. Clock signal RASCK is input to counter 336 of address counter 312 and counter 336 successively outputs refresh address signal ReADR0. However, refresh operation is unnecessary for a memory region which holds no necessary information.

5 For the purpose of reducing power consumption, comparison circuit 338 and comparison circuit 340 determine whether refresh address signal ReADR0 generated currently by counter 336 is present between a start address and

10 an end address and accordingly internal enable signal IEN is output.

From time t2 to time t3, the refresh address signal is smaller than the start address. Therefore, an output of buffer circuit 344 is inactivated and internal enable signal IEN is also inactivated.

15 No refresh address is transmitted to the memory array and no control signal is transmitted from control delay circuit 310. These signals have their levels fixed and current consumption is accordingly reduced by the amount of current for driving a signal line by these signals.

20 At time t3, when refresh address ReADR0 output from counter 336 and start address held by latch circuit 332 match, an output of comparison circuit 338 changes and internal enable signal IEN is accordingly activated so that execution of refresh is started.

25 At time t4, when end address EADR held by latch circuit 334 and refresh address ReADR0 counted up by counter 336 according to clock signal RASCK match, an output of comparison circuit 340 changes and accordingly internal enable signal IEN is inactivated. Then, refresh of a necessary region is completed and no refresh is carried out for subsequent addresses. At time t5, when addresses generated by counter 336 are all used, counter 336 outputs timer reset signal TRST and the standby period is measured again by timer 302. In this standby period, address counter 312 is set in a

30 standby state in the hierarchical power supply structure described above.

At time t6, when timer 302 indicates that the standby period has passed, trigger pulse TRIG is accordingly activated, and address counter 312 changes to the active mode to start counting of a refresh address. At time

t7, when the refresh address matches start address, refresh is carried out for a memory cell which stores information to be preserved.

At time t8, clock enable signal CKE is activated to H level, power is applied to the logic circuit and clock signal CLK is input to the DRAM portion. Then, all memory areas are first refreshed by inserting a dummy cycle considering the case in which refresh is completed in the way in the power down mode. After this, data is transmitted and received again between the logic circuit portion and the DRAM portion.

Fig. 7 is a block diagram showing a structure of an address counter 312a as a modification of address counter 312.

Referring to Fig. 7, address counter 312a is different in the structure from address counter 312 in that an address detecting circuit 352 and a comparison circuit 354 are included instead of comparison circuits 338 and 340, AND circuit 342 and buffer circuit 344. Other components are similar to those of address counter 312 and description thereof is not repeated here.

When address detecting circuit 352 receives start address SADR and end address EADR from latch circuits 332 and 334, it detects the ratio of an address region to be refreshed to the entire address region and outputs to cyclic timer 306 in Fig. 2 cycle selection signal SELC for selecting a refresh cycle.

In cyclic timer 306, the number of stages of counter circuits included is changed according to cycle selection signal SELC so as to change the refresh cycle. According to this cycle, clock signal RASCK is input to counter 336 and the cycle for counting up refresh address ReADR is changed. For example, if 4012 word line addresses are self-refreshed in 32 ms, the period of clock signal RASCK can be made four times provided that the start address and end address are selected in the range of one-fourth of addresses of 4012 word lines. Refresh can be carried out at dispersed times and accordingly, the peak current can be reduced which is advantageous for reducing power consumption in the standby state.

Further, in a period in which no refresh is done and only the timer operates, the memory array of the DRAM can be shifted in state to the deep standby state. Then, the gate leakage current for example can also be

reduced.

When refresh address ReADR output from counter 336 matches end address EADR held by latch circuit 334, comparison circuit 354 outputs timer reset signal TRST to timer 302 in Fig. 3.

5 Fig. 8 is an operation waveform chart illustrating an operation of address counter 312a in Fig. 7.

Referring to Figs. 7 and 8, at time t1, a self refresh command as well as a refresh start and end addresses are input and timer 302 measures a standby period until time t2 as described in conjunction with Fig. 6.

10 At time t2, trigger pulse TRIG is activated according to change of an output of timer 302. Then, cyclic timer 306 generates cyclic pulse CYCLE according to refresh cycle selected by address detecting circuit 352.

15 Counter 336 starts count up of refresh address ReADR from start address SADR received from latch circuit 332. Different from the operation shown in Fig. 6, the period is extended by the ratio of the memory region skipped in the Fig. 6 and refresh is continued to the end address.

20 At time t5, when the refresh address output from counter 336 matches the end address, timer reset signal TRST is output from comparison circuit 354, and timer 302 starts measuring the standby period again. In this period, the address counter is set in the standby mode.

25 The above-discussed structure is advantageous for achieving low power consumption, since the peak value of current consumption can be reduced by extending the refresh period as long as the refresh interval of the memory cell is in an acceptable range and the gate leakage current can be reduced by shifting the state to the deep standby state in a period in which no refresh is done.

#### Second Embodiment

30 The first embodiment has been described according to which power consumption is reduced by decreasing the refresh region. It is also possible to cut the power consumption by employing a structure in which power is made off for a certain portion of the internal circuit of the DRAM portion in the power down mode, for example.

Fig. 9 illustrates that power is externally supplied to a

semiconductor device according to the second embodiment.

Referring to Fig. 9, a semiconductor device CH has a logic portion LG and a DRAM portion MEM. In the DRAM portion, a voltage generating circuit VGEN1 for generating boosted potential VPP and a voltage generating circuit VGEN2 for generating substrate potential VBB are provided.

Logic portion LG receives supply potential LVDDH of 3.3V via a terminal T1 and receives supply potential VDD of 1.5V via a terminal T2. Supply potential VDD is also applied to DRAM portion MEM. Supply potential DVDDH of 3.3V is applied to DRAM portion MEM via a terminal T3.

In this semiconductor device, supply potentials LVDDH and VDD provided to logic portion LG are set in the off state in the power down mode. DRAM portion MEM operates to refresh information held by a memory cell only by supply potential DVDDH in the power down mode.

Further, in the deep power down mode, the memory array connected to supply potential DVDDH in the DRAM portion except for the timer is also powered off.

Fig. 10 shows a structure for providing supply potential to an internal circuit of the DRAM portion in Fig. 9.

Referring to Fig. 10, for memory arrays ARY1 and ARY2 including memory cells for holding data arranged in a matrix of rows and columns in the DRAM portion, peripheral circuits PCKT1 and PCKT2 are provided for controlling their operations.

The memory cell arrays operate with a high voltage and the peripheral circuit portions operate with 1.5V in the normal operation. Especially the peripheral circuit portions are often supplied with the same power source. Further, in order to operate them with a low voltage external power source, the threshold voltage or the like of a transistor constituting the peripheral circuit is reduced. In this case, a problem occurs that leakage current increases due to reduction of the threshold voltage. The leakage current also leads to power loss when power is being applied in a non-operating state of the peripheral circuits.

In order to reduce the leakage current, peripheral circuit PCKT1 operates by receiving from the outside supply potential VDD of 1.5V via supply lines L1 and L4. The power supply is made off in the power down mode and accordingly the leakage current is reduced.

5 To peripheral circuit PCKT2, supply potential VDD3 is continuously supplied in order to perform refresh operation or the like for memory arrays ARY1 and ARY2 even in the power down mode. Only the supply potential DVDDH of 3.3V is applied to the DRAM portion in the power down mode as shown in Fig. 9. Therefore, the DRAM portion generates supply potential 10 VDD3 for operating peripheral circuit PCKT2 from supply potential DVDDH in the power down mode. At this time, deep power down signal /DPW is at L level in a normal operation state and a power down state to provide supply potential DVDD.

15 Specifically, there are provided a voltage down converter circuit VDC receiving supply potential DVDDH of 3.3V to decrease it to approximately 2.0V, and power supply selection circuits SE1 and SE2 selectively applying supply potential VDD and an output of voltage down converter circuit VDC to respective supply lines L1 and L4.

20 Power supply selection circuit SE1 includes an N-channel MOS transistor Tr2 activated by self refresh signal SR to transmit an output of voltage down converter circuit VDC to supply line L2, and an N-channel MOS transistor Tr1 turned on according to signal /SR which is an inverted version of the self refresh signal to supply power supply potential VDD to supply line L2 in the normal operation.

25 Power supply selection circuit SE2 is activated according to self refresh signal SR to reduce an output of voltage down converter circuit VDC by the threshold voltage to supply it to supply line L3, and an N-channel MOS transistor Tr4 turned on according to signal /SR to supply externally provided power supply potential VDD to supply line L3 in the normal 30 operation.

In the deep power down state, signal /DPW has H level, P-channel MOS transistor 360 is in an off state and thus supply potential DVDDH is not provided to voltage down converter circuit VDC. MOS transistor 360

can completely shut off the supply path of the supply current to reduce the leakage current thereby reducing current consumption. In this way, in a period in which no refresh operation is done in the self-refresh mode, the power of peripheral circuit PCKT2 necessary for the refresh operation can be  
5 made off to further reduce current consumption. It is noted that supply potential DVDDH is still provided even at this time to timer 361.

A switch SW1 for connecting supply lines L1 and L2 and a switch SW2 for connecting supply lines L3 and L4 are provided for any user requiring no power down mode. For example, switches SW1 and SW2 may  
10 be implemented by an aluminum mask option (using an optional photomask for aluminum line to change interconnections) employed in a manufacturing process of a semiconductor device.

Fig. 11 illustrates a first example of grouping in peripheral circuits PCKT1 and PCKT2 in Fig. 10.

15 Referring to Fig. 11, the DRAM portion generally includes as the peripheral circuit a clock control unit 402, a row-related command control unit 404, a column-related command control unit 406, a row-related address control unit 408, a bank address control unit 410, a column-related address control unit 412, an input/output data-related control unit 414 and a self refresh-related control unit 416.  
20

Clock control unit 402 includes for example clock input buffers 50 and 52 and internal control clock signal generating circuit 118 illustrated in Fig. 1.

Row-related command control unit 404 includes for example input buffers 12-20 and a portion of mode decoder 120 that generates a row-related command. Column-related command control unit 406 includes input buffers 12-20 and a portion of mode decoder 120 that generates a column-related command.

Row-related address control unit 408 includes for example row address latch 124 and row predecoder 140. Bank address control unit 410 includes for example input buffers 40-44, bank address latch 128 and bank decoder 136. Column-related address control unit 412 includes for example column address latch 126, burst address counter 134 and column predecoder

142. Input/output data-related control unit 414 includes data input/output buffers 72-78 and data input/output circuit 130. Self refresh-related control unit 416 includes refresh control unit 132 and multiplexer 144.

According to the first grouping shown in Fig. 11, input/output data-related control unit 414 operates with supply potential VDD applied from the outside and other components operate with supply potential VDD3 generated in the power down mode based on supply potential DVDDH described above in conjunction with Fig. 10. Specifically, in Fig. 11, input/output data-related control unit 414 is included in peripheral circuit PCKT1, and peripheral circuit PCKT2 includes clock control unit 402, row-related command control unit 404, column-related command control unit 406, row-related address control unit 408, bank address control unit 410, column-related address control unit 412 and self refresh-related control unit 416.

Fig. 12 illustrates a second example of grouping in the peripheral circuit.

Referring to Fig. 12, external supply potential VDD is supplied to input/output data-related control unit 414, column-related address control unit 412, column-related command control unit 406 and clock control unit 402 via a supply line 424. Supply potential VDD3 is supplied to self refresh-related control unit 416, row-related command control unit 404, row-related address control unit 408, and bank address control unit 410 via a supply line 422.

In the structure shown in Fig. 12, peripheral circuit PCKT1 in Fig. 25 includes clock control unit 402, column-related command control unit 406, column-related address control unit 412 and input/output data-related control unit 414. Peripheral circuit PCKT2 includes row-related command control unit 404, row-related address control unit 408 and bank address control unit 410.

Fig. 13 illustrates a third example of grouping in the peripheral circuit.

Referring to Fig. 13, external supply potential VDD is supplied via a supply line 428 to clock control unit 402, column-related command control

unit 406, row-related address control unit 408, bank address control unit 410, column-related address control unit 412 and input/output data-related control unit 414. Supply potential VDD3 is applied to self refresh-related control unit 416 and row-related control unit 404 via a supply line 426.

5 In the grouping illustrated in Fig. 13, peripheral circuit PCKT1 in Fig. 10 includes clock control unit 402, column-related command control unit 406, row-related address control unit 408, bank address control unit 410, column-related address control unit 412 and input/output data-related control unit 414. Peripheral circuit PCKT2 includes row-related command 10 control unit 404 and self refresh-related control unit 416.

The portion described below is a main concern when the power supply of any block is partially made off.

Fig. 14 is a schematic diagram showing a structure of a memory array.

15 Referring to Fig. 14, the memory array has memory mats arranged in a matrix of four rows and four columns. A group of main word drivers 1142 is provided correspondingly to each row and an I/O selector 1152 is provided correspondingly to each column. Each memory mat has a corresponding sense amplifier 1148 and a corresponding sub word driver 20 1150.

In a column-related selecting operation, a driver 1160 activates main column line selection signal MYS and an SDYS driver 1146 activates segment decode YS selection signal SDYS. These signals cause activation 25 of subYS signal SYS and accordingly, a corresponding I/O gate 1162 activates an I/O line 1164.

In a row-related selecting operation, a main word driver 1156 first activates a main word line MWL. An SD driver 1144 activates a segment decode line SD. Main word line MWL and segment decode line SD activate a corresponding sub word driver 1168 and then a sub word line 1170 is activated and an access transistor connected to a memory cell is turned on. Accordingly, a bit line pair 1158 outputs data and the data amplified by a sense amplifier 1166 is read via I/O line 1164. A read amplifier 1154 and a write amplifier 1153 are connected to I/O line 1164 and read amplifier 1154

and write amplifier 1153 are connected to an input/output latch 1172. Input/output latch 1172 is connected to an input buffer 1174 and an output buffer 1176 for transmitting and receiving data to and from the logic portion.

In respective examples shown in Figs. 11, 12 and 13, input/output data-related control unit 414 is supplied with operation supply potential from supply potential VDD which is made off in the power down mode. Therefore, in self refresh in the power down mode, power supply of input/output latch 1172, input buffer 1174 and output buffer 1176 is made off. In this case, if I/O line 1164 has an unstable potential, any negative influence may be exerted on the refresh operation.

Fig. 15 shows a structure of a boundary portion inactivating an I/O line used for writing operation, by stopping power supply.

Referring to Fig. 15, supply potential VDD is applied to latch circuit 1172. Latch circuit 1172 includes flip-flops 1172a and 1172b receiving write data signals WDATa and WDATb respectively transmitted via the input/output control unit from the logic portion.

Respective outputs of flip-flops 1172a and 1172b are input to a gate circuit 504 to which an operation supply potential is applied by supply potential VDD3. Gate circuit 504 includes an AND circuit 505a receiving signal /SR which is set at L level when self refresh is carried out and an output of flip-flop 1172a, and an AND circuit 505b receiving signal /SR and an output of flip-flop 1172b. An output of AND circuit 505a is supplied to an input of inverter 1153a for driving a write I/O line WIOa and an output of AND circuit 505b is supplied to an input of inverter 1153b for driving a write I/O line WIOb. Such a gate circuit 504 is provided in addition to conventional components in order to set signal /SR at L level in the power down mode, and accordingly, respective outputs of AND circuits 505a and 505b are fixed at L level and then the write I/O lines are fixed at H level.

Inverter 1153a includes a P-channel MOS transistor 521 connected between a power supply node and write I/O line WIOa and having its gate receiving an output of AND circuit 505a and an N-channel MOS transistor 522 connected between a ground node and write I/O line WIOa and having its gate receiving the output of AND circuit 505a.

Inverter 1153b includes a P-channel MOS transistor 523 connected between the power supply node and write I/O line WIOb and having its gate receiving an output of AND circuit 505b and an N-channel MOS transistor 524 connected between the ground node and write I/O line WIOb and having its gate receiving the output of AND circuit 505b.

Fig. 16 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of flip-flop 1172a in Fig. 15.

Referring to Fig. 16, flip-flop 1172a includes a clocked inverter 506 activated according to clock signal /CK which is inverted when input signal D is supplied, an inverter 508 receiving and inverting an output of inverter 506, a clocked inverter 510 receiving and inverting an output of inverter 508 and activated according to clock signal CK supplied to an input portion of inverter 508, a transmission gate 512 which becomes conductive according to clock signal CK to transmit an output of inverter 508 to the next stage, an inverter 514 receiving and inverting data transmitted by transmission gate 512, a clocked inverter 516 receiving and inverting an output of inverter 514 and activated according to clock signal /CK supplied to an input portion of inverter 514, and an inverter 518 receiving and inverting an output of inverter 514 to provide output signal Q. Flip-flop 1172b has the same structure as that of flip-flop 1172a and description thereof is not repeated here.

Referring again to Fig. 15, supply potential VDD applied to latch circuit 1172 is set in an off state in power down refresh mode. Even if respective outputs of flip-flops 1172a and 1172b become unstable, the write I/O line is fixed by providing gate circuit 504 and using signal /SR. Therefore, when supply potential VDD is made on again to make transition to the normal operation, the write I/O line never becomes unstable. In this way, the operation can be stabilized.

Moreover, inverters 1153a and 1153b are kept provided with the power supply in order to fix the write I/O lines at H level. Here, as P-channel MOS transistors 521 and 523 are formed of transistors with thick gate insulating films, the gate leakage current of these transistors is reduced. In the standby state, the write I/O lines are kept at H level which

is changed to L level in the active state. Accordingly, although the gate insulating film of P-channel MOS transistors 521 and 523 each is made thick, the access speed is not slowed down as long as N-channel MOS transistors 522 and 524 have thinner gate insulating film for ensuring a high speed operation.

Fig. 17 illustrates that power supply is applied preceding and following read amplifier 1154 shown in Fig. 14.

Referring to Fig. 17, an equalize circuit 528 is connected to read I/O lines RIO and /RIO and the read I/O lines are precharged to H level before reading operation. This equalize circuit 528 is supplied with operation potential from supply potential VDD3. Data read onto read I/O lines RIO and /RIO is supplied to read amplifier 1154. Read amplifier 1154 amplifies the read data and supplies it to a latch 1172c. Latch 1172c supplies the read data RDAT to the logic portion via the input/output control unit. Read amplifier 1154 and latch 1172c are supplied with operation supply potential from supply potential VDD which is made off in power down refresh mode.

Fig. 18 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of read amplifier 1154 and equalize circuit 528 shown in Fig. 17.

Referring to Fig. 18, equalize circuit 528 includes P-channel MOS transistors 538 and 540 for coupling respective read I/O lines RIO and /RIO to supply potential VDD3. The gates of P-channel MOS transistors 538 and 540 receive precharge signal /PC. Transistors 538 and 540 each have a gate insulating film which is made thick and thus the gate leakage current is reduced.

When precharge is completed and enable signal EN is activated, one of read I/O lines RIO and /RIO is driven to L level according to data signal DATA. If signal DATA has L level, an output from inverter 541 is transmitted to the gate of N-channel MOS transistor 545 by a tristate buffer 543 and N-channel MOS transistor 545 drives read I/O line /RIO to L level. On the other hand, if signal DATA has H level, signal DATA is transmitted to the gate of N-channel MOS transistor 544 by a tristate buffer 542 and N-channel MOS transistor 544 drives read I/O line RIO to L level.

Read amplifier 1154 includes an N-channel MOS transistor 534

connected between a ground node and an output node NOUT1 and having its gate connected to read I/O line /RIO, an N-channel MOS transistor 536 connected between an output node NOUT2 and the ground node and having its gate connected to read I/O line RIO, a P-channel MOS transistor 532  
5 connected between a node receiving supply potential VDD and node NOUT2 and having its gate connected to node NOUT1, and a P-channel MOS transistor 530 connected between the node receiving supply potential VDD and node NOUT1 and having its gate connected to node NOUT2.

Supply potential is thus applied to the read amplifier and the  
10 equalize circuit so as to prevent any influence on data in the array even if supply potential VDD is made off in the power down refresh mode.

Fig. 19 is a block diagram illustrating that transistors having a high threshold and a transistor having a thick gate insulating film are employed in some blocks for the purpose of reducing power consumption in the refresh  
15 control-related portion.

Referring to Fig. 19, when the self refresh mode is set by the mode decoder, a buffer 626 activates self refresh signal SR. Accordingly, an address control circuit 614, an SR timer 616 and an SR control circuit 618 start respective operations. Usually address signal Add is supplied to a  
20 buffer 606 and an output of buffer 606 and a refresh address Ref/Add output from address control circuit 614 are supplied to a multiplexer 608.

Multiplexer 608 outputs a refresh address signal when self refresh signal SR is activated. An output of multiplexer 608 is supplied to an address comparison circuit 604 and a replace instruction circuit and predecoder 610.

25 Address comparison circuit 604 compares a replace address signal set by a fuse 602 with an input address signal and issues a replace instruction to replace instruction circuit and predecoder 610 when these addresses match each other. Replace instruction circuit and predecoder 610 outputs result of decoding to a buffer 612 and buffer 612 outputs array select information to the memory array.  
30

A path through which a command signal is transmitted is now described. A selection circuit 620 receives command signal CMD from the mode decoder via a buffer 622 in the normal operation. Selection circuit

620 receives a command signal from SR control circuit 618 at the other input in the self refresh. Selection circuit 620 outputs any of the command signals to a buffer 624 according to self refresh signal SR, and buffer 624 transmits the command signal to the array. A buffer 628 is further

5 provided for transmitting a reset signal from the logic portion.

In the example of the structure shown in Fig. 19, the circuit portion which should operate at a high speed needs a transistor having a thin gate insulating film and having a low threshold voltage. In the self refresh, another circuit different from the normal circuit that is formed of a  
10 transistor having a thick gate insulating film and having a high threshold voltage is activated. The reason is that no high speed reading operation like that in the normal operation is required in the self refresh. Signals required for refresh may be only those for inactivation of an equalize signal, activation of a word line and activation of a sense amplifier. For example,  
15 in Fig. 19, address control circuit 614, SR timer 616 and SR control circuit 618 are constituted by using transistors having a high threshold voltage. Similarly, fuse 602 and address comparison circuit 604 are constituted by transistors having a high threshold voltage operating with supply voltage of 3.3 V and having a thick gate oxide film.

20 It is noted that multiplexers 608 and 620 and buffers 626 and 628 are constituted of transistors having a thick gate oxide film and operate with supply voltage of 1.5 V.

Fig. 20 is a circuit diagram showing a first example of a circuit structure for multiplexing an address in the normal operation and an address in the self refresh.  
25

Referring to Fig. 20, address signal Add supplied in the normal operation and refresh address signal Ref-Add supplied in the self refresh mode are input to multiplexer 608 in Fig. 19. Multiplexer 608 includes multiplexers 608a-608c for multiplexing bits of address signal Add and refresh address signal Ref-Add. These multiplexers select an address signal according to self refresh signal SR and output the selected address signal to a decode unit 550. Decode unit 550 includes N-channel MOS transistors 552-556 connected in series between a node N1 and a ground  
30

node. Respective outputs of multiplexers 608a-608c are supplied to respective gates of N-channel MOS transistors 552-556. Node N1 is coupled to supply potential VDD3 by a P-channel MOS transistor 566 according to precharge signal /PC. The potential on node N1 is inverted by an inverter 558 to be output as output signal OUT. Signal OUT is supplied to the gate of a P-channel MOS transistor 564 connected between node N1 and a node to which supply potential VDD3 is applied.

Inverter 558 includes a P-channel MOS transistor 560 and an N-channel MOS transistor 562 connected in series between the node to which supply potential VDD3 is supplied and the ground node. The gates of P-channel MOS transistor 560 and N-channel MOS transistor 562 are both connected to node N1 and output signal OUT is supplied from a connection node between P-channel MOS transistor 560 and N-channel MOS transistor 562.

Fig. 21 is a circuit diagram showing a second example of a structure for address multiplexing.

Referring to Fig. 21, a circuit 609 in the second example includes decode units 568 and 570 instead of multiplexer 608 and decode unit 550 in structure 549 of the first example. Other components are similar to those in the example of circuit 549 and description thereof is not repeated here. Decode unit 568 includes N-channel MOS transistors 572-576 having respective gates receiving address signal Add in the normal operation and connected in series between node N1 and the ground node.

Decode unit 570 includes N-channel MOS transistors 578-582 having respective gates receiving refresh address Ref-Add in the refresh and connected in series between node N1 and the ground node. In the normal operation, each bit of refresh address Ref-Add is set at L level. In the self refresh mode, each bit of normal address signal Add is fixed at L level. In this structure, as the N-channel MOS transistors included in decode unit 570, N-channel MOS transistors each having a thick gate insulating film and high threshold voltage  $V_{th}$  are employed. Then, the leakage current can be reduced even in self-refresh operation in the power down mode.

For operational switching from decode unit 568 to decode unit 570,

decode unit 568 should be set in a non-operating state. In this case, it is not necessarily required to set all address bits of address signals Add at L level. Any address which always fixed at L level in the self refresh may be supplied to one of transistors 572-576. Similarly, in order not to operate decode unit 570 in the normal operation, any address which is always fixed at L level in the normal operation may be supplied to any of transistors 578-582.

A circuit structure employed for transmitting a command signal to a memory array when a plurality of supply potentials are present as shown in Fig. 19 is described.

Fig. 22 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of a level conversion circuit.

Referring to Fig. 22, the level conversion circuit includes an N-channel MOS transistor 638 connected between a node N3 and a ground node and having its gate receiving command signal CMD, an N-channel MOS transistor 636 connected between a node N2 and the gate of N-channel MOS transistor 638 and having its gate receiving supply potential VDD, a P-channel MOS transistor 632 connected between node N2 and a node receiving supply potential VDD and having its gate connected to node N3, and a P-channel MOS transistor 634 connected between the node receiving supply potential VDD and node N3 and having its gate connected to node N2. From node N3, output signal OUT is supplied.

By such a structure, an output amplitude of command signal CMD is converted to an amplitude between ground potential and supply potential VDD.

Fig. 23 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of selection circuit 620 in Fig. 21.

Referring to Fig. 23, selection circuit 620 includes an N-channel MOS transistor 648 connected between a node N6 and the ground node and having its gate receiving command signal CMD, an N-channel MOS transistor 646 connected between a node N4 and the gate of N-channel MOS transistor 648 and having its gate receiving inversion signal /SR of a self refresh signal, a P-channel MOS transistor 642 connected between node N4

and a node receiving supply potential VDD3 and having its gate connected to node N6, and a P-channel MOS transistor 644 connected between the node receiving supply potential VDD3 and node N6 and having its gate connected to node N4. Output signal OUT is supplied from node N6 and output signal /OUT is supplied from node N4.

Selection circuit 620 further includes an N-channel MOS transistor 652 connected between the ground node and node N6 and having its gate receiving command signal Ref-CMD in the refresh, and an N-channel MOS transistor 650 connected between node N4 and the gate of N-channel MOS transistor 652 and having its gate receiving self refresh signal SR. Since N-channel MOS transistors 650 and 652 operate only in the self refresh mode, higher speed than that in the normal operation is unnecessary. Therefore, N-channel MOS transistors each having a thick gate insulating film and having a high threshold voltage and low leakage current are employed. By such a structure, leakage current in the self refresh can be reduced and power consumption of the chip can further be reduced.

A structure for converting the level of a signal to transmit it between circuits having a plurality of supply potentials is now described.

Fig. 24 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of a first level conversion circuit 660 for converting the level from 1.5V to 3.3V.

Referring to Fig. 24, level conversion circuit 660 includes an inverter 666 receiving and inverting a mode signal, a transmission gate 662 which becomes conductive according to an output of inverter 666 to transmit signal Sig supplied in the normal operation to a node N10, a clocked inverter 668 activated by mode signal Mode, receiving signal Ref in the refresh and inverting it, an inverter 670 having its input connected to node N10, a P-channel MOS transistor 672 and an N-channel MOS transistor 676 connected in series between a node receiving supply potential of 3.3V and the ground node, and a P-channel MOS transistor 674 and an N-channel MOS transistor 678 connected in series between the node receiving supply potential of 3.3V and the ground node. The gate of N-channel MOS transistor 676 is connected to node N10. The gate of N-channel MOS transistor 678 receives an output of inverter 670. An output of P-channel

MOS transistor 672 is connected to a connection node between P-channel MOS transistor 674 and N-channel MOS transistor 678. The gate of P-channel MOS transistor 674 is connected to a connection node between P-channel MOS transistor 672 and N-channel MOS transistor 676. An output signal Sout is supplied from the connection node between P-channel MOS transistor 674 and N-channel MOS transistor 678.

Level conversion circuit 660 employs as transistors 672-678 MOS transistors having a high threshold voltage. Therefore, leakage current in the refresh mode is set small in this portion. MOS transistors having a low threshold voltage are employed as other transistors and inverters. Such a structure uses the minimum number of transistors to carry out the conversion.

Fig. 25 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of a level conversion circuit 680 as a second example.

Referring to Fig. 25, level conversion circuit 680 includes an inverter 686 receiving and inverting signal Sig, an inverter 692 receiving and inverting mode signal Mode, and clocked inverters 694 and 696 connected in series, activated according to mode signal Mode and receiving signal Ref. An output of clocked inverter 694 is connected to a node N12 and an output of clocked inverter 696 is connected to a node N13.

Level conversion circuit 680 further includes a transmission gate 682 which becomes conductive when mode signal Mode is at L level to transmit signal Sig to node N12, and a transmission gate 688 which becomes conductive when mode signal Mode is at L level to transmit an output of inverter 686 to node N13.

Level conversion circuit 680 further includes an N-channel MOS transistor 702 connected between a node N14 and the ground node and having its gate connected to node N12, an N-channel MOS transistor 704 connected between a node N15 and the ground node and having its gate connected to node N13, a P-channel MOS transistor 698 connected between a supply node receiving 3.3V and node N14 and having its gate connected to node N15, and a P-channel MOS transistor 700 connected between the node receiving supply potential of 3.3V and node N15 and having its gate

connected to node N14.

In the structure of level conversion circuit 680, the transmission gates and components receiving input signal Ref are all formed of transistors controlled by 3.3V each having a thick insulating film and having a high threshold voltage. Compared with level conversion circuit 660 shown in Fig. 24, the number of transistors increases and the speed becomes a little lower. However, the gate potential of transmission gates 682 and 688 is controlled by 3.3V. Therefore, it is not necessary to supply a signal having an amplitude of 1.5V and power source of any circuitry operating with supply potential of 1.5V may be made off.

Namely, in a normal operation, nodes N12 and N13 are driven by signal Sig which is output from components formed of transistors with thin gate insulating films and by an output from inverter 686 formed of transistors with thin gate insulating films. In a standby state, nodes N12 and N13 are driven by clocked inverters 694 and 696 formed of transistors having thick gate insulating films. Accordingly, the gate leakage current in the standby state can be reduced while the access speed in the normal operation is maintained.

Fig. 26 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of a level conversion circuit 710 as a third example of the level conversion circuit.

Referring to Fig. 26, level conversion circuit 710 includes an inverter 722 receiving and inverting signal Sig, an N-channel MOS transistor 720 connected between a node N23 and the ground node and having its gate receiving mode signal Mode, an N-channel MOS transistor 716 connected between a node N20 and node N23 and having its gate receiving signal Sig, an N-channel MOS transistor 718 connected between nodes N21 and N23 and having its gate receiving an output of inverter 722, a P-channel MOS transistor 712 connected between node N20 and a supply node receiving 3.3V and having its gate connected to node N21, and a P-channel MOS transistor 714 connected between the supply node receiving 3.3V and node N21 and having its gate connected to node N20.

Level conversion circuit 710 further includes an inverter 728 receiving and inverting mode signal Mode, a clocked inverter 730 activated

according to mode signal Mode and receiving and inverting signal Ref, and a transmission gate 724 for coupling nodes N21 and N24 according to the mode signal and an output of inverter 728.

Level conversion circuit 710 is constituted of transistors having a high threshold voltage except for inverter 722. Level conversion circuit 710 is different from level conversion circuit 680 in Fig. 25 in that signal Sig applied with the amplitude of 1.5V is level-converted and thereafter the resultant signal is multiplexed with signal Ref supplied in the refresh.

Level conversion circuit 710 can be constituted with a reduced number of transistors compared with level conversion circuit 680.

A structure concerning control of a column selection line is now described. The column selection line becomes a floating state when 1.5V-related power supply is made off. Therefore, the potential should be fixed.

Fig. 27 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of a column selection line fixing circuit 730.

Referring to Fig. 27, column selection line fixing circuit 730 includes a NAND circuit 732 receiving write enable signal WE and address signal Yadd, an inverter 736 receiving and inverting signal Self set at H level in the self refresh mode, a NAND circuit 734 receiving respective outputs of NAND circuit 732 and inverter 736, an inverter 738 receiving and inverting an output of NAND circuit 734 and having its output connected to a write column selection line CSLWL, and an inverter 740 receiving an output of NAND circuit 734 and having its output connected to a write column selection line CSLWR.

Column selection line fixing circuit 730 is constituted of transistors all having a low threshold voltage and operating with 1.5V. In the self refresh, signal Self is at H level. Therefore, an output of NAND circuit 734 is fixed at H level and accordingly both of write column selection lines CSLWL and CSLWR are fixed at L level.

Fig. 28 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of a column selection line fixing circuit 740 as the second example of a structure for fixing a column selection line.

Referring to Fig. 28, column selection line fixing circuit 740 includes

a NAND circuit 742 receiving write enable signal WE and address signal Yadd, a level shifter 744 converting an output of NAND circuit 742 from the amplitude of 1.5V to the amplitude of 2.5V or 3.3V, an inverter 746 receiving and inverting signal Self, a transmission gate 748 which becomes conductive according to inverter 746 and signal Self to transmit an output of level shifter 744 to a node N30, a P-channel MOS transistor 752 receiving an output of inverter 746 at its gate for coupling node N30 to supply potential of 2.5V or 3.3V, an inverter 754 having its input connected to node N30 and its output connected to write column selection line CSLWL, and an inverter 756 having its input connected to node N30 and its output connected to column selection line CSLWR.

Column selection line fixing circuit 740 is employed when the column selection line operates with 2.5V or 3.3V. As a transmission gate, a transistor having a high threshold voltage is employed. Precharge operation of 2.5V/3.3V is carried out by P-channel MOS transistor 752 having a high threshold voltage. In the self refresh mode, signal Self is activated to H level and accordingly P-channel MOS transistor 752 is turned on and transmission gate 748 becomes nonconductive. Node N30 is then fixed at H level and accordingly both of column selection lines CSLWL and CSLWR are fixed at H level. In such a structure, NAND circuit 742 with its power source set in the off state and the level shifter 744 are separated by node N30 and transmission gate 748. Then noise of the column selection line can be reduced.

Fig. 29 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of a column selection line fixing circuit 757 as a third example of the structure for fixing the column selection line.

Referring to Fig. 29, column selection line fixing circuit 757 includes a NAND circuit 758 receiving write enable signal WE and address signal Yadd, an inverter 760 receiving and inverting an output of NAND circuit 758, an inverter 762 receiving and inverting an output of inverter 760, an inverter 768 receiving and inverting an output of inverter 760, an inverter 770 receiving and inverting signal Self which is at H level in the self refresh, a transmission gate 764 which becomes conductive according to inverter 770

and signal Self to transmit an output of inverter 762 to write column selection line CSLWL, a transmission gate 772 which becomes conductive according to an output of inverter 770 and signal Self to transmit an output of inverter 768 to write column selection line CSLWR, and N-channel MOS transistors 766 and 778 having the gate receiving signal SELF for fixing respective write column selection lines CSLWL and CSLWR at ground potential in the self refresh mode.

Compared with column selection line fixing circuit 740 shown in Fig. 28, column selection line fixing circuit 757 enables further reduction of a slight amount of through current or leakage current of driver circuits or inverters 754 and 756 for driving the column selection line. In other words, the power supply of inverters 762 and 768 as the driver circuits can be made off and transmission gates 764 and 772 separate respective outputs of inverters 762 and 768 from column selection lines CSLWL and CSLWR. In this way, leakage current of the driver circuit can be eliminated when the column selection line is fixed at L level.

In order to reduce the leakage current, various structures are employed as described above. In this way, power supply of the peripheral circuit of the DRAM portion in the system LSI can be made off. Further, in the circuit having its power source in the on state, the leakage current can be reduced.

### Third Embodiment

Fig. 30 is a block diagram showing a structure of a semiconductor device 800 according to the third embodiment.

Referring to Fig. 30, semiconductor device 800 includes a logic portion 802 transmitting and receiving data to and from the outside and performing various arithmetic operations and the like, and a DRAM portion 804 receiving from logic portion 802 a command signal and an address signal and transmitting and receiving data to and from logic portion 802. DRAM portion 804 includes a clock/reset control circuit 806 receiving signal NPDSR from the logic portion and outputting power down mode signal PDSR and making various reset controls, a peripheral circuit 812 receiving a command signal and an address signal from logic portion 802, a peripheral

circuit 814 receiving an internal command signal and an internal address signal and the like from peripheral circuit 812 to perform row-related processing, a self refresh control circuit 808 outputting clock signal CLKS to peripheral circuit 314 in the self refresh mode, a DRAM power supply circuit 810 receiving externally provided supply potential of 3.3V and supply potential VDD of 1.5V to output 1.5V supply potential VDD3 and 2.0V supply potential VDD2 to a memory array, and memory array 860 in which reading of data is controlled by peripheral circuits 814 and 812.

Peripheral circuit 812 includes a command decoder 822 receiving command signal CMD from the logic portion with the amplitude of 1.5V, an address buffer 824 receiving row address signal RAD [14:0] from logic portion 802 with an amplitude of 1.5V, an address buffer 826 receiving column address signal CAD [7:0] from logic portion 802 with an amplitude of 1.5V, a column predecoder 828 predecoding an output of address buffer 826, and a clock buffer 834 receiving 1.5V amplitude clock signal CLK from logic portion 802 to supply it to any circuit of DRAM portion 804.

Peripheral circuit 812 further includes a preamplifier/write driver 858 reading data from memory array 860 or writing data into memory array 860, and an I/O selector 830 transmitting and receiving data to and from preamplifier/write driver 858 and selectively connecting it with a data input/output buffer according to an output of column decoder 828. Data input/output buffer 832 transmits and receives data input signal DI and data output signal DO to and from logic portion 802 with an amplitude of 1.5V.

Peripheral circuit 814 includes a selection circuit 833 receiving self refresh command REFS from command decoder 822 and receiving power down self refresh signal PDSR from clock/reset control circuit 806 and activate signal REFSD according to any of them, an ACT generating circuit 838 receiving signal REFSD and refresh command REFA and row active command ACT from command decoder 822 and outputting row-related activation signal NACT, a flip-flop 840 receiving signal NACT synchronously with clock signal CLKR after reset according to reset signal NRSTR to latch the received signal, and a timing generating circuit 844

outputting a timing signal for activating a word line and a sense amplifier according to an output of flip-flop 840.

Peripheral circuit 814 further includes an address counter 835 outputting a refresh address according to refresh command REFA, signal 5 REFSD, and row-related activation signal NANCT, a selection circuit 836 transmitting an output of address counter 835 to the inside as an address signal in the refresh and transmitting an output of address buffer 824 to the inside in the normal operation, a row-related fuse 848 where a redundancy replace address is set, a redundancy determination circuit 846 comparing 10 the redundancy replace address with an address supplied from selection circuit 836 to make judgement of redundancy replace, a row predecoder 850 predecoding an output of redundancy determination circuit 846, and a flip-flop 852 taking an output of row predecoder 850 synchronously with clock signal CLKR to supply it to row decoder 846 after reset by reset signal 15 NRSTR.

Peripheral circuit 814 further includes a row decoder 854 for performing row-related decode processing for selecting a memory cell of memory array 860, and a column decoder 856 receiving an output of column predecoder 828 to make column-related selection. In the power down mode, 20 column decoder 856 is structured to fix potentials of read and write selection lines CSLR/W by signal PDSR.

Refresh control circuit 808 includes a level shift circuit 818 receiving signal REFSD and performing level shift, a self timer 816 activated according to an output of level shift circuit 818, generating a clock signal by 25 a ring oscillator included inside, and outputting a reference clock for self refresh using the generated clock signal as a reference, and a down converter 820 receiving an output of self timer 816 to convert it to the one having a low level amplitude. An output of down converter 820 is supplied as clock signal CLKS to ACT generating circuit 838 which outputs row-related activation pulse. 30

Power supply provided to semiconductor device 800 is now described. VDDH is supply potential of 3.3V supplied from the outside. Supply potential VDD is an externally applied supply potential of 1.5V. The logic

portion receives supply potentials VDDH and VDD to carry out internal operation. A clock reset control circuit and peripheral circuit 814 receive as operation supply potential, 1.5V supply potential VDD3 from DRAM power supply circuit 810.

5 Peripheral circuit 812 receives supply potential VDD as its operational supply potential.

Fig. 31 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of DRAM power supply circuit 810 in Fig 30.

Referring to Fig. 31, DRAM power supply circuit 810 includes a level shifter 862 converting the level of the power down self refresh signal to 3.3V, a buffer circuit 864 driven by power supply of 3.3V and buffering an output of level shifter 862, a down converter 866 converting the voltage of an output of level shifter 862 to 2V, a voltage down converter circuit 868 receiving 3.3V supply potential VDDH and outputting 2.0V supply potential VDD2, an N-channel MOS transistor 872 turned on in the normal operation mode to transmit externally provided 1.5V supply potential VDD to an output node NVO, and an N-channel MOS transistor 870 turned on in the power down mode to transmit an output of voltage down converter circuit 868 to output node NVO. From output node NVO, supply potential VDD3 is output as an output of DRAM supply circuit 810. Supply potential VDD2 is an output of voltage down converter circuit 868 and applied to a memory array.

The gate potential of N-channel MOS transistor 870 is set at 2V in the power down mode. Voltage drop corresponding to almost threshold voltage is generated by N-channel MOS transistor 870 and supply potential VDD3 is set at approximately 1.5V in the power down mode.

A switch 874 is provided for allowing coupling between the node receiving external supply potential VDD and output node NVO when the power down mode is unnecessary. Switch 874 may be set selectively in the conductive state by changing a metal mask in a manufacturing process of a semiconductor device.

Fig. 32 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of clock/reset control circuit 806 in Fig. 30.

Referring to Fig. 32, clock/reset control circuit 806 includes a buffer

circuit 898 receiving reset signal NRESET from the logic portion to supply reset signal NRST to the inside, a buffer circuit 900 receiving signal NPDSR from the logic portion, and an OR circuit 902 receiving signal NRESET and an output of buffer circuit 900 and outputting signal NRSTR.

5       Clock reset control circuit 806 further includes a pulse generating circuit 882 receiving signal NPDSR from the logic portion and generating a low-active pulse signal on the fall of the received signal, a counter 886 receiving refresh command signal REFA from a command decoder after reset by reset signal NRESET to carry out counting up and change an  
10      output when eight inputs are received, an OR circuit 904 receiving an output of counter 886 and an output of buffer 900 and outputting signal NRSTS, a pulse generating circuit 888 generating a low-active pulse according to an output of counter 886, and a latch circuit 890 set by an output of pulse generating circuit 888 and reset by reset signal NRESET.

15      Clock/reset control circuit 806 further includes a pulse generating circuit 883 receiving signal LAT which is a /Q output signal of latch circuit 890 and generating a low-active pulse signal on the falling of the received signal, and a latch circuit 884 set by an output of pulse generating circuit 882 and reset by an output of pulse generating circuit 883. Power down self  
20      refresh signal PDSR is supplied from the Q output of latch circuit 884.

25      Clock/reset control circuit 860 further includes a selector 896 receiving clock signal CLK having 1.5V amplitude supplied from the logic portion and clock signal CLKS generated by self timer 816 in Fig. 30, and selecting any of clock signals according to signal REFSD to output it as clock signal CLKR.

Fig. 33 is an operation waveform chart illustrating power down mode of the DRAM portion of the semiconductor device shown in Fig. 30.

Referring to Figs. 30 and 33, at time t1, power is applied to  
30      semiconductor device 800. Then reset signal NRESET is supplied from logic portion 802 to the DRAM portion and subsequently a power-on-sequence is carried out in which refresh command REFA is supplied several times. At time t2, the power on sequence is completed and the normal operation can be carried out accordingly.

Preceding transition to the power down mode at time t3, an auto refresh command is supplied from the logic portion to the DRAM portion at time t3 to refresh the entire memory space. Then at the time t4, the logic portion sets signal NPDSR at L level to cause the DRAM portion to start a self refresh operation. From time t4, the DRAM portion is in the power down mode.

At time t5, supply potential LVDDH and 1.5V supply potential VCC1.5 applied to the logic portion are set in the off state and accordingly the power down mode is started. Specifically, supply potential applied for self refresh is 3.3V supply potential DVDDH only. When the mode returns from the power down mode to the operation mode at time t6, 1.5V supply potential VCC1.5 is applied and successively a stable clock signal is applied.

At time t7, reset signal NRESET is fixed at L level for 200 $\mu$  minutes, and thereafter reset signal NRESET is set at H level to cancel reset and refresh command REFA is input eight times to initialize the internal circuit. After this, self refresh exit command SREX for terminating the self refresh is input and signal NPDSR is raised from L level to H level. Then after the time period represented by tSRX, the logic portion supplies an auto refresh command to the DRAM portion and the DRAM portion refreshes the entire memory space. After the last refresh command REFA is issued, all banks are inactivated and command can be input after the minimum read cycle time tRC+1 clock passes.

Fig. 34 is a waveform chart illustrating an operation when the mode returns from the power down mode to the operation mode in Fig. 33.

Referring to Figs. 32 and 34, at time t4, signal NPDSR falls to L level and accordingly pulse generating circuit 882 generates low-active pulse signal FS. Accordingly latch circuit 884 is set and signal PDSR is set at H level.

At time t7, reset signal NRESET after cancellation of power down is input and then latch circuit 890 is reset. Refresh command REFA is input eight times and then at time t8, an output of counter 886 generates a pulse signal to set latch circuit 890. Signal LAT as the /Q output of latch circuit 890 then falls from H level to L level and latch circuit 884 is reset according

to an output of pulse generating circuit 883. Signal PDSR is then at L level and thereafter the normal operation can be carried out.

The return sequence from the power down mode is the same as the normal power supply sequence. After reset by reset signal NRESET, refresh command REFA is input eight times to reset all special modes set in a mode register and the like.

After this, at time t9, signal NPDSR rises to H level. Signal NPDSR is used for transition to the power down mode and having no influence on an operation when it rises to H level any time after the mode returns to the normal mode.

As heretofore described, current consumption in the standby state is reduced in the power down mode of the semiconductor device according to the third embodiment. After the mode returning, a normal high speed operation is possible by predetermined input.

Although the present invention has been described and illustrated in detail, it is clearly understood that the same is by way of illustration and example only and is not to be taken by way of limitation, the spirit and scope of the present invention being limited only by the terms of the appended claims.